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and the questions of discrimination. It is to be hoped that Mr. Haines may bring out his several books on railroad matters as a connected series. He would then have space to give us an adequate history of the growth of the American railway net, the problems which confront the railway financiers and the railway freight and passenger managers and the relations of the railways to the public.

The evidences of hasty construction are seen in several places, notably on page 175, where the author gives as one reason why railroads in the United States were built by private individuals, "the disparity between the population and the undeveloped natural resources;" although in subsequent pages he points out that this disparity was the cause of appeals to the states and to the United States for aid. On page 155 he refers to the forthcoming decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Freight Rate cases in the future tense, while on page 160 and following he discusses these decisions at some length.

To the reviewer it seems that the author does not take sufficient account of the significance of the kind of freight upon the freight rate. He assumes that, because the freight rate per ton-mile has fallen from 1.001 cents in 1888 to 0.763 cents in 1909, the freight rates have declined about one-fourth. What has happened, at least in recent years, is that a larger share of ton-mileage is made up of low-grade traffic. It was brought out in the hearings on the Freight Rate Case for Official Territory, that freight rates had actually increased, although the statistics showed a decline in the charge per ton-mile.

These adverse criticisms are of a minor character. The book is a sound contribution to the discussion of railroad management and railroad regulation by one who understands the problems thoroughly.

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*Princeton, N. J.*

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**Huey, Edmund B.** *Backward and Feeble-Minded Children.* Pp. xii, 221. Price, \$1.25. Baltimore: Warwick & York, 1912.

The latest issue of the Educational Psychology monographs. It is a clinical study of the psychology of defectives with a syllabus for the clinical examination and testing of children; a valuable manual for social workers and students who wish to make studies of retarded, peculiar and feeble-minded children. There is no more suggestive and helpful book about this class of children.

The material is excellent, but the title used is somewhat misleading. All the children described appear from the evidence given to be truly feeble-minded; they are not backward in the sense in which that term is commonly used. Children are backward when behind the average of corresponding age in school grade and in general intelligence because of slow or interrupted growth due to remedial causes. There is, in such cases, no functional disturbance of the nervous system. The thirty-five cases are all high-grade feeble-minded according to the accepted classification of the American Association for the Study of Feeble-Minded. The larger number are border cases to one not thoroughly acquainted with defectives. They represent the kind of unfortunate children found in the public schools and so often confounded by parent and teacher with the backward. Persons responsible for the care of children are, as a rule, without the knowledge

necessary to distinguish between the two confusing classes. It is a serious mistake to regard and treat a backward child as feeble-minded, but usually a calamity to treat a feeble-minded child as simply retarded. Dr. Huey's cases well illustrated the varieties of high-grade defectives. Some one equally able should give us a monograph upon the characteristics of children who appear to be defective, but who need only hygienic, medical and social care to become normal.

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ALBERT H. YODER.

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**Jeffery, R. W.** *The New Europe, 1789-1889.* Pp. viii, 401. Price \$2.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

Under this somewhat ambitious title which leads us to expect a work emphasizing those features of European history in the last century that underlie the new age, Mr. Jeffery gives us a succinct, though not always faithful, re-statement of the military and diplomatic history of the period. The really vital, the dynamic forces of the nineteenth century, those which justify the title "New Europe" escape the author almost entirely. What purpose is there in mentioning names of generals and battles *ad nauseam* while many of the great reforms of the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, the transformation of agricultural Germany into industrial Germany, the growth of large cities, socialism, etc., are passed over in silence.

The work is manifestly based upon a re-working of teaching notes. But it would seem worth while even in tutoring, to consider the internal and domestic history of Napoleon's Empire rather than devote all the time to the campaigns. Similarly the organization of the governments of France and Germany after 1870 are at least worthy of mention in view of twelve pages on the Franco-Prussian War. Occasionally, as in the paragraph on the conditions in Italy on the eve of Napoleon's first campaign, the author shows a fine sense for this side of history. But here, too, the advisability of so juiceless a statement as the following on Alfieri is questionable in a book like this:

"Vittorio, Count Alfieri (1749-1803); he published 21 tragedies, 6 comedies, and *Abele*, which was a combination of tragedy and opera; he also wrote an epic in four cantos, 16 satires, many lyrics, and an autobiography" (p. 49).

The tables and charts which the author tells us in the preface are "in no sense anything more than reminders of the subject of the previous chapter," are suggestive, and in teaching might prove very helpful. But even here the general carelessness in preparing the work for the press is apparent. We have "The Pedigree of the Bonapartes" which not only fails to show the later claimants but allows only five brothers and sisters to Napoleon instead of seven. Similarly in the genealogical table of the Hohenzollerns, we have Frederich William instead of Frederich, and nothing to distinguish William I from William II; both are simply William. And not to seek for examples of slovenly work further, in this same table four of the rulers have date of death attached, the rest have no dates. It would be fruitless to draw attention to other evidence of the same sort.

As a history of the military and international affairs of Europe, the book is suggestive, but it is in no sense a work on "The New Europe."

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